

## Developing Performance-Based Objectives (PBO)

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## Lesson Objective

**Terminal Objective (TO):** Given a competency, develop a measurable performance-based objective that contains a condition, performance, and criteria component.



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## Route

1. Purpose of Instructional Objectives
2. Importance of Objectives
3. Types of Objectives
4. Parts of a Terminal Objective
5. Examples
6. Steps for developing Objectives
7. Exercise

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## Purpose of Objectives

They provide a clear statement that provides a focus for instructional planning, delivery procedures, and learning

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## Why are objectives important?

1. Provide focus for instruction.
2. Conveys instructional intent to instructors/students.
3. Provides targets for assessments.
4. Provides guidelines for learning.



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## Types of Objectives

### Terminal Objective –

Describe, in broad terms, what the learner's expected level of performance, competency, or knowledge must be at the end of a course, module, or lesson.

### Enabling Objectives –

Are derived from the terminal objective and are more detailed by defining the specific performance and/or knowledge of the learner.

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## Terminal Objectives Three Parts

Condition (C) – Under what circumstance(s) will the task(s) be performed?

Performance (P) – What is the task you're asking the students to perform?

Criteria (CR) – What is the criteria for success when evaluating each student?

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## Terminal PBO Examples

Given one piece of 8.5x11 paper, make a paper airplane that flies using only 8 or less folds.

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## Terminal PBO Examples

In a simulated classroom environment, deliver a training presentation

in 30-minutes or less that supports stated performance-based objectives and meets the minimum criteria specified in the NTC Instructor Evaluation Rubric (IER).

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### Terminal PBO Examples

**Using only cockpit instrumentation,  
Land the F-16E Falcon  
at night.**

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### Terminal PBO Examples

**Understand the main concepts of an  
energy efficient passive solar house.**

**Give 3 photos of solar houses,  
Identify the correct energy efficient  
concept in each solar house photo.**

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### Terminal PBO Examples

**Given a mineral material  
appraisal (C), adjust the  
fair market value  
estimate of the mineral  
material (P) using the  
proper Producer Price  
Index and within +/- .05  
cents (CR).**

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**How do I develop Performance-Based Objectives (PBO)**

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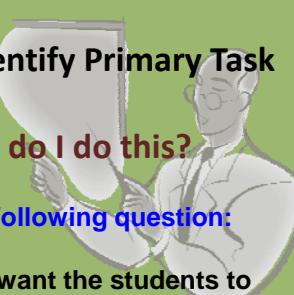
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**Step 1: Identify Primary Task**

**How do I do this?**

**Ask the following question:**

**What do I want the students to be able to “do”?**

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**Position: Mineral Materials Coordinator (Geologist)**

**Competency: Administer Mineral Materials Program**

- Develop and review reclamation plans.
- Develop and review plans of operations.
- Review reclamation bond estimates.
- Conduct appraisals.
- Identify sources of market information.
- Perform industrial mineral market surveys.
- Analyze appraisal/economic data.
- Prepare appraisal reports.
- Make a fair market value determinations.

**Primary Task = Goal of the Training!**

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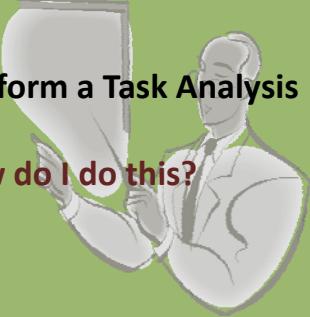
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**Step 2: Perform a Task Analysis**

**How do I do this?**



This slide introduces the second step of task analysis, titled "How do I do this?". It features a light gray illustration of a person wearing a suit and glasses, holding a large, semi-transparent document or shield-like shape.

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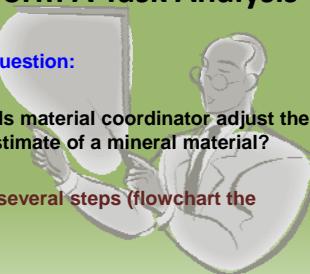
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**Step 2: Perform A Task Analysis**

**Ask the following question:**

How does a minerals material coordinator adjust the fair market value estimate of a mineral material?

Answer: There are several steps (flowchart the process).



This slide provides a detailed look at step 2, asking how a minerals material coordinator adjusts fair market value. It includes a question, an answer, and a note to flowchart the process. The background is green, and the text is white.

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**Step 2: Task Analysis**

- Establish the commodity to be appraised
- Determine the current appraised value
- Access the BLS website
- Select the proper PPI
- Select the correct data
- Complete PPI computations
- Adjust the contract price
- Identify the steps making fair market value determination
- Explain why making fair market value adjustments is important



This slide lists the specific tasks involved in step 2: task analysis. It includes a bulleted list of 10 items and a light gray illustration of a person holding a large document or shield.

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### Step 3: Determine the Condition(s)

How do I do this?

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### Step 3: Determine Condition

Ask the following question:

What does a mineral material coordinator need to be able to make this estimate (calculation)?

Answer: Mineral material appraisal (Condition).

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### Step 4: Determine the Criteria

How do I do this?

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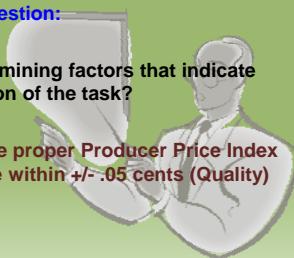
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### Step 3: Determine Criteria

Ask the following question:

What is/are the determining factors that indicate successful completion of the task?

Answer: (1) Using the proper Producer Price Index  
(2) Estimate within +/- .05 cents (Quality)



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What will the objective look like when I present my lesson?

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### Terminal PBO

Given mineral material appraisal data, adjust the fair market value estimate of the mineral material disposal using the proper Producer Price Index and within +/- .05 cents.

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## Enabling Objectives

- Establish the commodity to be appraised
- Determine the current appraised value
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## Practice Exercise: Develop a Terminal Objective

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## Example Presentation Tasks

1. Calculate retirement date
2. Recognize facility discrepancies
3. Identify VRM mistakes
4. Determine if a bearing tree is marked properly (scribe)
5. Identify legal land description parcels
6. Recognize indicators of a marijuana site
7. Determine if site reclamation was properly accomplished
8. Pack a fire mobility "red bag"
9. Fill out parts of a form
10. Determine pace

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**Conclusion**

GO  
CATS

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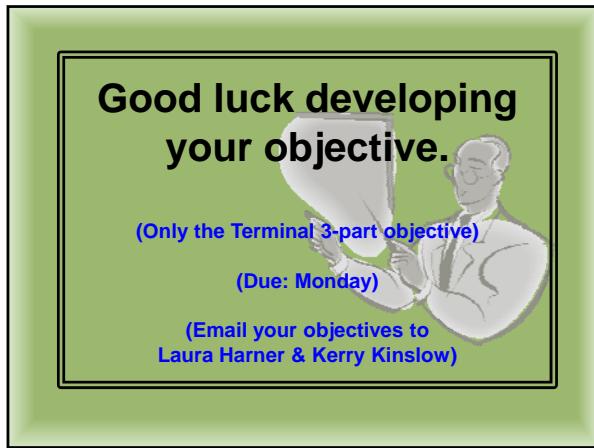
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## Enabling Objectives

**Enabling Objectives (EO):** In order to reach the TO each student should, by the end of the lesson, be able to...

1. Explain the purpose of performance-based objectives.
2. Explain why performance-based objectives are important to training.
3. Describe the components of a terminal performance-based objective.
4. Differentiate between terminal and enabling performance-based objectives.
5. Recognize well-written terminal performance-based objectives.
6. Describe how to develop terminal and enabling performance-based objective.

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